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The General Infirmary

at

Gloucester

and

The Gloucestershire Eye Institution

Its Past and Present

BY

GEORGE WHITCOMBE

FOR 34 YEARS A MEMBER OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

"This Infirmary was Founded and Endowed by its liberal
"Benefactors for the cure of the Sick and Lame of any County or
"Nation, who are destitute of the means of support."

(Endorsement on every Yearly Report from 1797 to present time)

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AS TO

THE CUSTODY OF LOCAL RECORDS

Signed by the Right Honble. James Bryce, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester, Sir F. Mowatt, K.C.B., Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., and Sir C. P. Ilbert, K.C.S.I.

"Whatever helps to stimulate the interest of "the inhabitants of a town or district in the "fortunes of their dwelling-place in the past "may be expected to quicken their local pride "and local patriotism, because it presents in "a higher light the community to which they "belong, helps them to realise what they owe to "those who went before them, helps them to "feel what enduring results their own public "action may have for those who come after "them."

TO

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUCIE

LORD LIEUTENANT

OF

THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER

AND

HONORARY PRESIDENT

OF

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT GLOUCESTER

THIS WORK IS, BY KIND PERMISSION, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

Preface

In the first place I wish to state that in my attempt to produce in the following pages an accurate History of our County Hospital I have been greatly assisted by our able Secretary, Mr Henry Patriarche Pike, and for this I ask leave to tender him my sincere and grateful thanks.

Wishing to make this History as attractive as possible, I have introduced, besides Illustrations of parts of the Buildings, Portraits of some of those who in former days have in a prominent manner personally contributed to our success.

Still there are many Officers and Governors now alive to whom the existing deservedly popular position of the Institution is largely due, but space for portraits of all such cannot be found, and where there are so many, selection would be invidious, but I have made one exception which I hope will be forgiven. I have added a portrait of our present Secretary, who for the last 30 years has spared neither time nor trouble in the furtherance of the well-being of the Institution.

GEORGE WHITCOMBE.

Wotton Elms, Gloucester.

March, 1903

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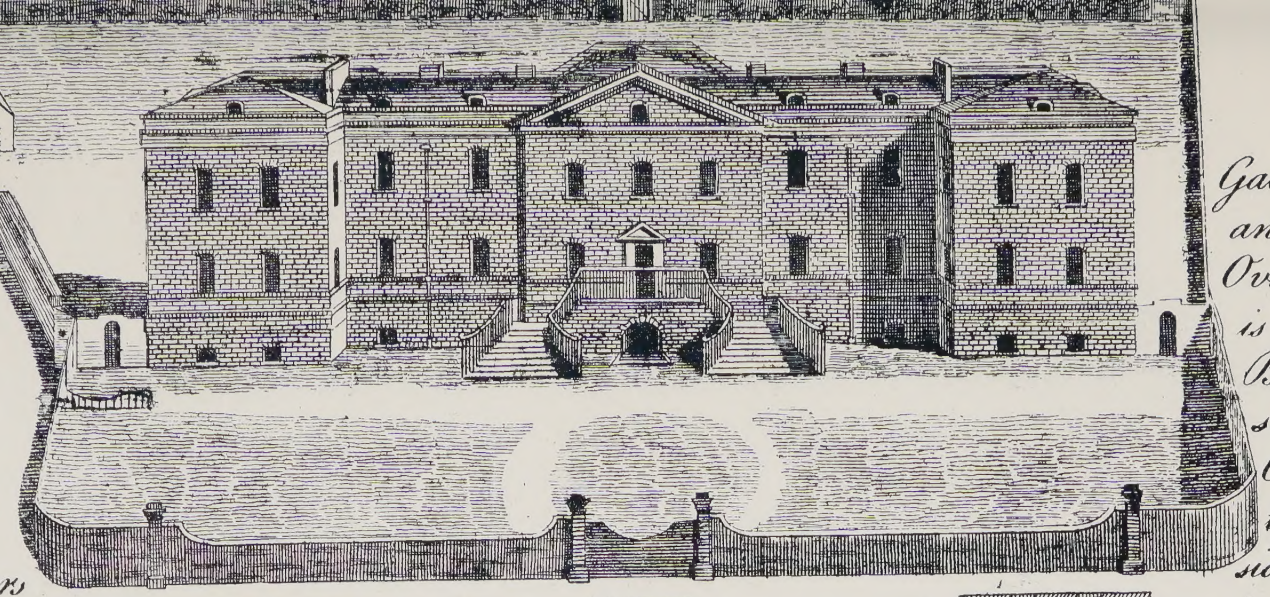
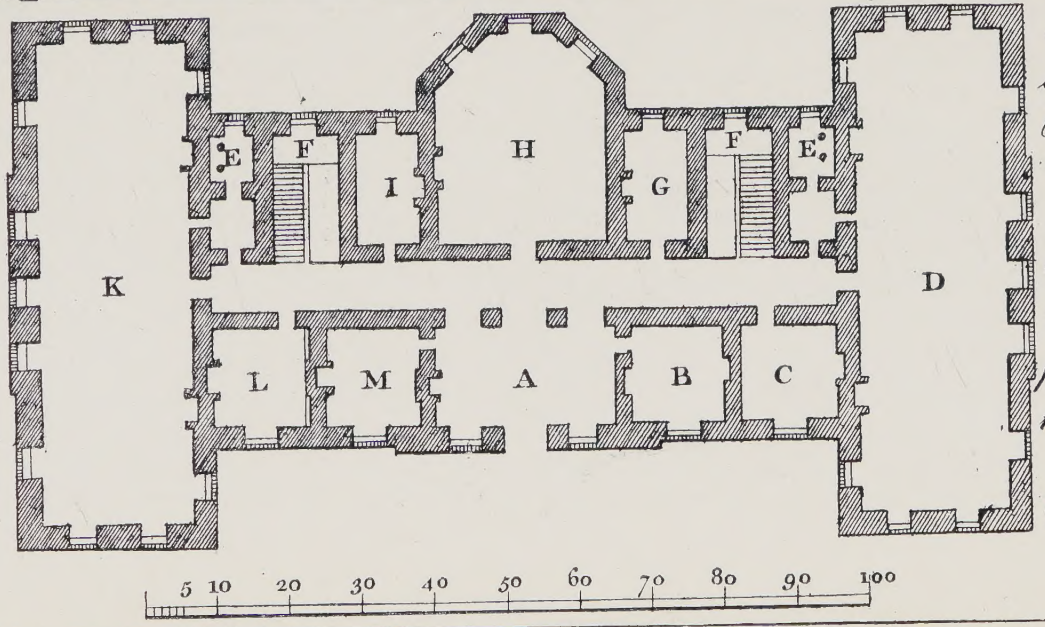


A. *Hall*
B. *Apothecary's Shop*
C. *The Surgery*
D. *Beaufort Ward*
E E. *Privies*
F F. *Stairs*
G. *Matron's Room*
H. *Chapel*
I. *Room for the Officers*
K. *Berkeley Ward*
L. *Secretary's Office*
M. *Physician's Room*
N. *Passage*

Under this Floor are a Kitchen, Scullery, Larder, Landry, Laboratory, Cold and Hot Baths, &c. — Over the Hall is a Ward and on each side of the

Wards for Men.



Gallery are other Wards and Lodging Rooms. Over Beaufort Ward is Talbot Ward, over Berkeley Ward is Benson Ward, & over the Chapel a large Committee Room, and on each side are Lodging Rooms and other Wards. On the upper Floor is an Operation Room, & opposite that two Wards for Patients after the operations, & several other Wards & Lodging Rooms. — The height of the Wards on ye first Floor is fifteen Feet, & on the second Floor fourteen Feet. In each of the principal Wards are 18 Beds.

Wards for Women.

GLOUCESTER INFIRMARY IN 1760

Introduction

In this present age there are so many of all sections of the community who show such sympathetic interest in the question of a proper provision for their poorer brethren in the time of sickness, that I need make no apology for attempting to narrate the history of our Local Hospital, whose motto from its very commencement in 1754 has been "The cure of the sick "and lame of any County or Nation who are "destitute of the means of support."

This was the object which induced a large meeting of "The Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the County," held at the Tolsey, Gloucester, on the 10th of October, 1754, to commence a Subscription for Funds to found and endow the Gloucester General Infirmary, and this object has in the Annual Reports and other Appeals to the Public been continuously kept in view, and from the commencement of the Institution Subscribers have in the recommendation papers given by them affirmed that the persons to be admitted to the benefits of the Charity are "Poor and real objects of Charity."

In 1781 an advertisement to the like effect was inserted in the local papers, and in 1790 the Governors passed a Rule that "none should be assisted with advice or medicines who are able to subsist themselves and pay for their cures."

Even these intimations did not always have the desired effect, and the Governing Body frequently considered it necessary to emphasize their desire to prevent the diversion of the Charity from the class for which the funds had been provided, by impressing in the Annual Report on each Subscriber "the necessity of informing "himself of the circumstances of the person he "recommended, and by pointing out that several "had been admitted into the Infirmary of ability "to have paid for their cure, whilst others had "endeavoured to get admission, whose circum- "stances had been known to be good, and some "had made pecuniary offers to the Faculty for "their attendance and skill, provided they would "not oppose their admission into the Infirmary. "And that to admit such persons was to divert the "stream of benevolence from its intended course, "to diminish the power of relieving the destitute, "and in its place to promote the purposes of "private interest and domestic convenience, not "without injustice to the Faculty, who, devoting "their time and services to the Charity, had a "right either to the just emoluments of their

" Profession, or to the pleasing reflection that they " were administering to the wants of the helpless " Poor."

The Governors, in their consideration for the needs of the Sick Poor, have always taken a broad view of their duties; they have felt that everything which would contribute to a provision for the best Medical and Surgical aid was, in the interests of the Sick Poor, most desirable, and it has always been their endeavour to ensure that the Medical Staff should have at its command the best appliances that science could provide.

They have felt that general epidemics are best met by early attention, and that on such occasions immediate and prompt action is of the greatest importance, especially to the poor, who necessarily are deficient in means for quickly combating illness.

For instance, in 1801 and from time to time afterwards, immediately any sign of small-pox appeared, the Governors of the Infirmary promptly gave public intimation that the services of their Staff and appliances were available to every one, and offered Free Vaccination to all who might attend at the Infirmary for the purpose, and in July, 1832, on receiving an intimation from the Government Board of Health that Cholera might possibly attack the City, they at once placed their burial-ground at the disposal of the authorities.

But to my mind there is no greater proof of the broad charitable feelings which actuated the minds of the Infirmary Governors than the course they in 1792 took on the question of the treatment of the Insane.

The treatment of the Insane, both of the rich and of the poor, was at that time lamentable in the extreme. Persons who had become "furiously mad" or so far disordered that it might be dangerous to permit them "to go abroad" were under an Act passed in 1744 liable to be apprehended and kept chained "in some secure place" at the cost of the parish, if sufficient to meet such cost could not be obtained from the lunatic's estate.

The Insane of the wealthier class were not much better off. They were secluded in what were called "private madhouses" which were subject to no supervision, and in which were enacted abuses and horrors which writers of fiction have found no need to exaggerate. The experience gained by the Infirmary Governors in their dealings with the Sick Poor soon brought to their notice the position of the Insane, and they quickly decided to attempt to get established for Gloucestershire a Hospital for the reception of Insane persons, which under the control of a responsible Committee should provide, firstly for those whose circumstances were such that they were unable to pay the usual charges at private Asylums, and secondly for those

able to pay remunerative rates, the surplus receipts from the latter to be applied towards the maintenance of those admitted on unremunerative terms.

Towards this object by Subscriptions from Governors, and through continuous appeals in the Infirmary's yearly Reports a large sum of between £16,000 and £17,000 was collected.

In 1813 the Subscribers to the Lunatic Asylum had collected sufficient for a start, and they in conjunction with the Justices of the County and of the City erected an Asylum at Wotton, which was up to the year 1856 managed by a Committee, 18 members appointed by the County Justices, 3 by the City Justices, and 14 by the Subscribers.

In 1856 it was found necessary to separate the Charitable element from that part of the Institution which was provided by the County and City under the beneficent Lunacy Act of 1805, and the Subscribers sold their shares of the Wotton property to the County and City and invested the sum received in the purchase of the Barnwood House Estate. Here the Institution soon obtained a high position and became very successful, and its present buildings (all newly constructed) are of the most modern character and stand in the midst of attractive pleasure grounds.

The Institution is managed gratuitously by gentlemen interested in public matters, with the

aid of a skilled medical superintendent, assisted by a competent staff. It is difficult to estimate the extreme value of the work done for the benefit of all classes, including more particularly those whose circumstances are not sufficient to enable them to afford the usual expenses incurred at a private Asylum.

In 1880, the subject of supplying a nurse for gratuitously nursing the sick poor in the town and immediate neighbourhood of Gloucester, was carefully considered and the Governing body ultimately supported the formation of the existing Gloucester District Nursing Society, and for the first 5½ years of its existence contributed to such Society £50 per annum.

The Gloucester Infirmary has always been, and still is, "The County Hospital"; and its position as such was supported in 1892 by the Court of Chancery when the Governors had occasion to prove their right to a legacy bequeathed to the Gloucester County Infirmary.

The Institution was purposely placed in the County Town, and the buildings, being situated in the immediate propinquity of Passenger Stations now the centres of large Railway systems, are accessible with ease from all parts of the County, and in fact from all parts of the Country.

The Gloucester Infirmary has more than once received the approval of Royalty ; in 1755 George the II. presented 9,200 feet of rough oak timber from the Forest of Dean for use in the erection of the new building, and on 24th July, 1788, George the III., with the Queen and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, visited the Hospital, and, as minuted in the Infirmary Books, expressed their approbation of the attention of the Faculty to the health of the patients, and of the cleanliness and good order with which the House appeared to be conducted, and they also made a donation towards the Funds of the Institution.

GLOUCESTER INFIRMARY — CENTRE BLOCK AND SOUTH WING

GLOUCESTER INFIRMARY — CENTRE BLOCK AND NORTH WING

CHAPTER I.

The Institution's Progress

The ample pecuniary return so quickly made to the appeal on the first formation of the Charity in 1754, enabled the promoters of the scheme to act with promptitude.

Coming to the conclusion that the erection of a new building would be the most satisfactory course, they purchased the land called the Talbot Ground, near the South Gate, in the City of Gloucester, on which the present buildings now stand, but to prevent delay in offering to the poor the advantages of the Charity, they in 1755 purchased for £300 and fitted up as a temporary Hospital, and on the 14th of August in that year opened, for the immediate reception of patients, the Crown and Sceptre Inn, in Westgate Street, after an inauguration service at the Cathedral, and a subsequent dinner at the Bell Hotel, both being attended by most of the leading persons in the County and City.

The new building which was quickly proceeded with was erected by Mr Leadbetter from the designs of Mr Luke Singleton, at a cost of £6,200, and on the 18th July, 1761, it was publicly opened after a service at the Cathedral and a dinner at the King's Head Hotel, presided over by Sir Onesiphorus Paul.

A reduced copy of the plate of the new building and of the Talbot Ground on which it was erected, printed for the first time on the frontispiece of the report for the year 1763, is shewn opposite to page 9.

It is interesting to compare this picture with those of the building as it now exists, placed at page 17.

In 1761 the four principal Wards in the new Building were named "Beaufort," "Berkeley," "Talbot," and "Benson."

In 1765 the old Infirmary (Crown and Sceptre) was sold.

In 1780 Mr John Bush gave a piece of land called the Castle Orchard, otherwise Gray's Ground, on the other side of the road (now Southgate Street) for an Infirmary Burial Ground, and it was in 1781 consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese and in 1855 Burials in it were discontinued.

In 1783 the then Committee Room was converted into a Room for the performance of Divine Service and the room then used as a Chapel became the present Committee Room.

In 1784 a Bakehouse was erected at a cost of £134, and in 1795 a Brewhouse, Apothecaries' Room, and Dead House at the cost of £420.

In 1813 the Squirrel Inn and other property in Southgate Street adjoining the Infirmary on south side were purchased from the Subscribers of the Lunatic Asylum for £1,000.

In 1827 the South Wing, to accommodate 54 In-Patients, was erected at a cost of £4,745, and towards it special Donations and Collections amounting to £3,539 were received.

The addition of this Wing to provide 54 beds, increased the number of beds in the Hospital at that time to 170.

In 1831 the Green Dragon Inn and other premises in Southgate Street adjoining the Infirmary on the north side were purchased for £2,800.

In the same year the Squirrel Inn was taken down, and the Albion Hotel built in its place at a cost of about £2,700.

In 1836 the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway Co. sought for Parliamentary powers to construct a Railway through the Green Dragon

Property adjoining the Hospital ; the Governors considering that the comfort and convenience of the Patients would be seriously endangered, took steps in opposition, with the result that the attempt was abandoned.

In 1865 the Albion Hotel and some property adjoining were sold and realized £1,866.

In 1868 two bathrooms were erected in the South Wing in lieu of "a moveable Bath on "wheels with a screen attached," which the Committee had previously decided to obtain for the general use of the Hospital.

In 1869 the Green Dragon Inn was pulled down, and part of the site given to the Corporation to enable them to improve Green Dragon Lane and on the residue the North Wing against Parliament Street was erected. This wing provided a fully equipped Out-patient Department with Medical Officers' Consulting Room, Surgery, Dispensary, and Porter's Lodge, and cost £4,948, towards which the proceeds of the property sold amounting to £3,198 and the proceeds of a special appeal to the public were applied.

At the same time an old wash-house and laundry which occupied a portion of the required site was taken down and a Laundry Block erected in the grounds at the back of the Infirmary.

In connection with the building of this wing the Green Dragon Lane (since called Parliament Street) which divided the Infirmary from the Inn, was diverted and placed on the North side of the new building and a portion of the site was given to the Municipal Authorities for the improvement and widening of the street.

In 1878 the Lavatories and other Sanitary Offices in the centre block in the South Wing were removed from the inside of the buildings and placed in properly constructed annexes thoroughly well ventilated, and all the main drains were re-constructed and placed outside the buildings, and a new apparatus for hot water service was provided at a total cost of £2,622.

In 1885 the following additions and alterations were carried out in the North Wing :—

A rearrangement of the Waiting Room for Out-Patients.

A new Operating Room close to the Surgical Wards and a lift for the easier transit of Patients.

A new accident Ward named "The Ducie Ward" so arranged that a Patient could be brought from the street with a minimum of pain and inconvenience.

A new Dispensary in the immediate vicinity of the Out-Patients' Waiting Room.

Three new Consulting Rooms.

Thoroughly well ventilated annexes containing Lavatories, and other Ward Offices and Sculleries.

An additional Bath Room and a small Ward for cases requiring Special Treatment.

Better provision for the supervision by the Porter of persons entering and leaving the Hospital.

The total cost of these improvements was £4,814, towards which special donations amounting to £1,245 were made.

By these alterations 16 additional beds were permanently provided.

The "Ducie Ward" and other new buildings were publicly opened on 20th October, 1885, in the presence of a large number of persons from the County and City, by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, after an address from the Dean of Gloucester.

In the years 1886 to 1889 further sums were spent on the Hot Water Service.

In 1896 the four Wards in the Central Block were re-floored in Teak at a cost of £558.

In 1898 Balconies were erected outside the two Medical Wards in the South Wing at a cost of about £395, towards which two members of the Medical staff collected £262, and subsequently a member of the staff and his son defrayed the cost of adding a Veranda to the upper floor.

In 1898 and the following year a new Mortuary and a Post-Mortem Room were erected at a cost of £670.

In 1898 at a large specially convened meeting, at which The Earl of Ducie, The Lord Bishop and a large number of Governors were present, it was unanimously resolved that one of the Wards should be named " The Ancrum Ward " as a recognition of the late Dr Ancrum's valuable services.

In 1900 it being found that the Hot Water Apparatus was in a dangerous condition, and that to alter or even repair it would be a waste of money, the opinion of experts was taken as to a suitable and safe Hot Water system, and on their advice a completely new system, including the erection of a new Boiler House and Chimney Stack was introduced at a cost of £3,300.

In 1900 the necessity for additional accommodation for nurses having become apparent, a largely attended Meeting of Governors specially convened, unanimously decided that further accommodation

should be provided by the erection of a Nurses' Home, and that an appeal should be made to the residents in the County and City and to the Public generally for pecuniary assistance towards the expenditure necessary for this and for certain structural alterations in the Main Buildings so as to bring the Hospital up to date.

The Home when erected will provide accommodation for the Matron's Assistant, and forty Nurses, with proper sanitary offices, bath and lavatory accommodation, and provision has also been made for the addition, when required, of a kitchen with necessary offices, so that, at any future time the Building may be made a self-contained establishment.

The alterations in the Main Building will provide (amongst other things) a separate bath to each ward and other modern conveniences.

This appeal has been most generously met, and already a total of £6000 has been specially subscribed by the public, but a considerable balance amounting to more than £4000 is still required.

The Nurses' Home is now in course of construction, and by it and the necessary furniture and fittings and the structural alterations in the Main Building, not less than £10,000 will be absorbed.

Facing this page is a copy of a sketch of the Home, kindly furnished by Mr F.W. Waller, the Architect.

WALLER & SON, ARCHITECTS

GLOUCESTER INFIRMARY — NURSES' HOME

CHAPTER II.

Investments and Trusts.

As may be gathered from the earlier part of this pamphlet, considerable sums have from the first formation of the Institution been from time to time placed in the hands of the Governing body.

In 1785 it became apparent that the donations to the Institution were rapidly amounting to sufficient, not only for the erection of a suitable building, but also for the formation of an endowment fund. Consequently the Governors transferred £9,500 Consols into the names of the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Sherborne, and the Hon. and Rev. Dr Talbot as Trustees, and a deed was signed by them declaring that such £9,500 Consols and any further trust monies would be held

"Upon Trust to empower the Treasurer of "the Infirmary to receive the yearly dividends "interest and produce thereof, to the intent that "the same may from time to time be applied for "the purpose of defraying the expenses of the "said Infirmary, and in Further Trust from time to

"time to make such sales and dispositions of the "capital in such manner as shall from time to time "be ordered and directed at any General Court or "by any Weekly Board of the Governors of the "said Infirmary, provided that at each and every "of such General Courts or Weekly Boards five "Governors at the least shall be present, whereof "the President shall be one, or in his absence two "of the Vice-Presidents," with a declaration that "if "at any time or times hereafter any further monies "stocks or securities either public or private shall "become vested in them and which of right be-"longed to and might be deemed the property of "the aforesaid Society called the Governors of the "Gloucester Infirmary, then such Trustees shall "stand possessed of all such monies stocks and "securities upon the same trusts and to and for "the same or the like uses intents and purposes, "or as near as may be the nature of the case will "admit of, upon the same trusts and to and for the "same or the like uses trusts intents and purposes "as herein before mentioned expressed and de-"clared concerning the aforesaid £9,500 consols, "and to and for and upon no other trust intent or "purpose whatsoever."

The land purchased as before mentioned was also by deeds made in 1756 and 1799 vested in the Duke of Beaufort, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Ducie, and Norborne Berkeley, Esq., (afterwards

Lord Botetourt,) as Trustees on behalf of "The Society calling themselves the Governors "of the Gloucester Infirmary." Upon special Trust that they should suffer the same to be used for the erection of such buildings as should be directed by the Majority of Governors at any General Meeting, the Infirmary when built, together with the residue of the said ground, to be held occupied and enjoyed in such manner as had been already or should thereafter be agreed upon by the majority of the Society at a General Meeting of the Governors, and the Trustees were to apply the rents and profits of the land in such manner as the Governors for the time being should direct.

From the commencement of the career of the Infirmary, the confidence of the public has been so great that the increase in the Capital has been continuous, the result being that in the year 1902 the Institution was possessed of large and commodious buildings (which may be said to have been kept thoroughly up to date by continuous expenditure,) and of the following investments :—

As Special Funds—

£1,250	Consols	(Holford's Trust, post page 32)
£481 19 3	do.	(Musgrave's Trust, post page 33)
£505 1 0	do.	(Price's Trust, post page 35)
£500 0 0	do.	(Ducie's Fund, post page 36)
£2,520	do.	(The Osborne Fund, post page 33)

As General Funds—

£22,500 Consols.
£5,000 India Government 3% Stock.
£5,256 9 6 2½% Debenture Stock in the Midland Railway Company.
£184 East India Railway Company Annuities of £1, Class C.
£8,000 on mortgage of property at Newport (Mon.)
5,000 do. do. in Herefordshire.
12,000 do. do. in Cornwall.
11,100 do. do. in Gloucestershire

These General Funds have to provide for the following special Trusts :—

£244 10 0 Consols for Reed's Legacy, post page 32
200 0 0 Cash for Vizard's Legacy, post page 35
100 0 0 Cash for John Smith's Legacy, post page 35
150 0 0 Cash for Wilbraham's Trust, post page 31
250 0 0 Consols for Jones' Legacy, post page 32

The Treasurer annually receives the following sums :—

From the Minister and Churchwardens of Minchinhampton (Mr Joseph Hiatt's Bequest, post page 31)
The Interest of £100 Consols.

From the Trustees of Charitable Funds (Lady Warneford's Benefaction, post page 34)
The Interest of £217 19s 8d Consols.

From the Trustees of Charitable Funds (Mr Thomas Smith's Bequest, post page 36) The Interest of £1,012 13s 2d Consols.

Rent-charge on Siddington Manor (post page 30) £13 15 0

Rent-charge on Arlingham Manor (Yates' Charity, post page 30) £3 3s 0d

The following sums being Legacies in Reversion, are not yet receivable :—

£500 bequeathed by Mr Albert Harry George Hooper, formerly of Cheltenham and late of Ilfracombe, who died in 1893, payable on the death of his widow, Mrs Clara Alice Hooper.

£1,000 bequeathed by Mr James Witcomb, of Wellsprings, Gloucester, who died in 1899, payable on the death of his widow, Mrs Hannah Witcomb.

The existing Rules require that the whole of the capital of the Institution shall be vested in the names of at least three of the Trustees, and that no sale nor any change in the investment of the funds whether lands or buildings or Government or other Securities shall be made until such sale or change has been considered and approved by the Finance Committee, and then only with the consent of two specially convened Meetings of Governors.

The Special Trusts above referred to are as follows :—

YATES' CHARITY.

In 1765, Mrs Mary Yates, by a deed enrolled in Chancery, granted to the Bishop of Gloucester and the Dean of Gloucester, and the Chancellor of Gloucester and their successors an Annuity of £80 out of Arlingham Manor and certain Estates at Arlingham to be payable quarterly in Arlingham Church Porch and to be held by them upon certain Trusts including the payment of £3 3s. 0d. to the General Infirmary of the County of Gloucester, to the end and purpose that the Poor people of the said Parish of Arlingham who should be fit objects of relief in the said Infirmary be recommended by the owner of Arlingham Court in the same manner as the Annual Subscribers to the said Infirmary did then recommend poor objects.

SIDDINGTON RENT CHARGE.

By deeds dated 11th and 12th February, 1766, enrolled in the Court of Chancery on the 28th June, 1766, an Annuity of £27 10s. 0d. charged upon the Manors of Over, Siddington, and Nether Siddington, in the County of Gloucester, was granted Upon trust (on certain events which have long since happened) to pay one Moiety of such Annuity to the Treasurer for the time being of

the Bath Hospital (otherwise the Bath Infirmary) to be applied to the Charitable purposes of that Institution, and to pay the other Moiety to the Treasurer for the time being of the Gloucester Infirmary to be applied to the purposes of that Charitable Institution for and so long as the said Infirmaries should happen to be kept on foot, and in case either should be discontinued then in trust to pay the whole of the said £27 10s. 0d. to the Treasurer of such as should be kept on foot.

GIFT FROM MR EDWARD WILBRAHAM.

In 1813, Mr Edward Wilbraham gave £150 to the Infirmary on condition that the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish of Horsley have a right to recommend one In-patient yearly for ever.

LEGACY FROM MR JOSEPH HIATT.

By Will of 8th April, 1829, Mr Joseph Hiatt, of Chipping Sodbury, bequeathed £200 4 per cent. Annuities unto the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of Minchinhampton upon trust, to pay one Moiety of the Annual Dividends to the Trustees and Governors of the Gloucester Infirmary, so as to entitle the said Minister and Churchwardens to recommend the Sick Poor of the Parish in like manner as if they were subscribers in their own right.

LEGACY FROM MR RICHARD JONES.

In 1824, Richard Jones, of Dursley, bequeathed £250 3 per cent. Consols on Condition that the Churchwardens of Dursley be empowered to recommend one In-patient and two Out-patients annually for ever.

HOLFORD'S TRUST.

Three sums of £1,000, £200 and £50 Consols given respectively by Mr Robert Stayner Holford, Mr Thomas John Lloyd Baker, and the Reverend Thomas Murray Browne were by several Deeds executed in 1839, 1840 and 1879, vested in Trustees Upon Trust to pay the Dividends towards the current annual expenses of the Gloucester Infirmary, and if the Charity should determine, the Consols to be held upon Trusts for the benefit of such Charitable Institution in the County of Gloucester as the then Trustees being not less than four should by writing (signed by three) appoint.

LEGACY FROM MR WILLIAM REED.

In 1839, £200 3 per cent. Annuities, and £44 10s. 0d. 3½ per cent. Stock were invested in the names of the Trustees as a Legacy from Mr William Reed. His Will, proved in 1814, directed that the sum paid over be kept by such Trustees out on Government Security and the Dividends applied to the Charitable purposes of the Gloucester

Infirmary for ever upon condition that the Mayor of Thornbury should have a right of sending two Patients annually to the Infirmary.

THE OSBORNE FUND.

In 1846, Mr Jacob Osborne by will gave £475 12s 6d, with which the Governors purchased £500 3½ per cent. Bank Annuities, and in 1848, Mr William Page Wood, M.P. (afterwards Lord Hatherley,) transferred £2,000 3¼ per cent. Bank Annuities to Trustees for the benefit of the Gloucester Infirmary, and the same sums were in pursuance of a suggestion made by Mr William Page Wood, formed in 1849 into a fund called the "Osborne Fund," and the Annual produce therefrom was thenceforward applied exclusively to the payment of the Chaplain to the Institution in lieu of the Stipend theretofore paid to him.

To this fund £20 Consols was added by the Governors in the Year 1853.

THE MUSGRAVE TRUST.

By Deed dated 31st May, 1847, Sir James Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, declared that £500 3 per cent. Consols transferred to certain Trustees should be held upon Trust to pay the income to the Treasurer of the Gloucester Infirmary, upon condition that Sir James Musgrave and his heirs, owners for the time being of the Barnsley Park Estate, and The Rev. George Ernest Howman

and his successors as Rectors of Barnsley, and The Rev. Henry Snow and his successors as Vicars of Bibury, and each of them should be Governors of the Infirmary and entitled to recommend three In-Patients Yearly from the Parishes of Barnsley and the Hamlets of Arlington and Winson.

This £500 was reduced to £481 19s 3d by payment of the costs of transfer.

LADY WARNEFORD'S BENEFACTION.

In 1855 the sum of £217 19s. 8d. 3 per cent. Consols was invested in the names of the Trustee for Charitable funds by Lady Harriet Elizabeth Wetherall Warneford, in accordance with the wishes of her late uncle, Dr. Warneford, to be held upon trust that the dividends should be remitted to the Treasurer of the Gloucester Infirmary as an Annual subscription, to be considered as contributed by the Rector of the Parish or district of Moreton-in-Marsh (held by such Rector with the Parish of Bourton-on-the-Hill) upon condition that such Rector or Curate should be entitled to claim admissions for and should have allowed to him such a number of Indoor Patients into the said Infirmary as would be allotted to him if an Annual subscriber to that Institution from his own funds of an amount equal to the amount of the Dividends of the above Consols, but which admissions should be strictly confined to the poor

resident within the said Parish or District of Moreton-in-Marsh, and such only as might be suitable cases for admission.

LEGACY FROM MR HENRY VIZARD.

In 1867, Mr Henry Vizard, of Dursley, by Will gave £200 upon condition that the Officiating Minister and the Churchwardens for the time being of St. Mark's Church, Dursley, should be entitled to recommend one In-Patient and one Out-Patient yearly for ever.

LEGACY FROM MR JOHN SMITH.

In 1871, £100 was received from the Executors of the late Mr John Smith, of Brockworth, on condition that it should give to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Brockworth the nomination of one In-Patient for a month and two Out-Patients only each year.

LEGACY FROM MR ALFRED G. PRICE.

In 1880, Mr Alfred G. Price, of Gloucester, by will gave £500 to the Infirmary, and directed that the same should be invested in the public Funds. of Great Britain or on Government Security, and the Interest applied Yearly for the benefit of the Infirmary, without resorting to the principal fund

The £500 was invested in £505 1s 0d Consols.

LEGACY FROM MR THOMAS SMITH.

In 1882, Mr Thomas Smith, of Cirencester, by Will proved in 1889, bequeathed £1,000 to be invested in the names of the Official Trustee of Charitable Funds for the purpose of securing from time to time the admission of any inhabitant of Cirencester whose case should be suitable and be recommended by any one of the Trustees for the time being of Smith's Cirencester Poor Charity, but nevertheless so that no more than 5 such cases should be admitted under the Charity Trust in any one year and subject thereto to the general purposes of the said Institution.

The £1,000 was invested in £1,012 13s. 2d. Consols.

THE DUCIE FUND.

In 1894 the Earl of Ducie gave £500 Consols to the Infirmary on condition that the capital sum be kept out at interest during his life.

CHAPTER III.

Application of Legacies and Benefactions

In 1757 the Governing Body resolved that Legacies and all other monies given to the Infirmary and unappropriated should be applied to the use of the Building.

By the Rules of 1790 a Specific Legacy in Stock was to be transferred to the Trustees unless the Weekly Board should order the same to be sold to answer current expenses.

In 1831 the provision of 1790 was extended to all Legacies and to Benefactions, and the same were to be invested in the names of the Trustees in the Public Funds unless the Weekly Board should otherwise direct.

The Rules of 1846 provided that if conditions be attached to a bequest they were to be implicitly fulfilled, each bequest to be invested in the names of the Trustees in such security as should be determined by the Governing Body.

The Rules of 1846 also provided that any special directions of the Donor as to the application of his donation should be implicitly obeyed, but in default thereof such portion as should be required for the purpose, not exceeding in any one year £500, should be applied to the current expenses of such year, and such portion of the donations of the current year as the Governing Body should direct should be invested in the names of the Trustees.

The application to current expenses was by the Rules of 1851 limited to such donations as should not exceed £50, and the yearly total was reduced to £200 unless for special purposes authorized by the Governing Body, and in the Rules of 1867 all references to the amount of the donations and yearly total were omitted.

The existing Rules of 1884 provide that the conditions upon which a donation or bequest is received shall be implicitly fulfilled, and that the Treasurer invest such portion of the balance of the current year in the names of the Trustees as the General Committee shall direct.

CHAPTER IV.

Yearly Expenditure, & Provisions for Meeting it

In the early history of the Institution the Annual Receipts without Benefactions more than met the Annual Expenditure, thus:—

Annual Receipts as above for	1755,	£1,205	12	8
Do.	1756,	949	9	0
Do.	1757,	1,007	1	0
		3,162	2	8
Deduct the Total Expenditure for the same years ...		1,702	6	7
Balance in hand on the three years		£1,459	16	1

In 1796 the expenditure began to greatly exceed the income, and a Committee was appointed to examine into the matter. It was found that the excess of Expenditure over Income in 1796 was £415 17 8

Do.	1797 ,,	558	12	3
Total for the two years		974	9	11
Adding to this the sum expended in providing new offices		420	4	7
Made the sum to be obtained in two years from the capital		£1,394	14	6

Before 1828 the Ordinary Annual Receipts had again equalled the Ordinary Annual Expenses,

but in 1828 the then outlay caused an excess of Expenditure over Income of about £1,116 0 0

The yearly deficiency continued, and was from time to time met by the appropriation of Legacies and Benefactions, but in each of the years, 1841, 1842 and 1844, £1,000 Consols had to be sold for the purpose of liquidating the balance due to the Treasurer.

In 1846 another inquiry by a Committee was held, and they reported that during the then last six years Legacies and Benefactions had been applied to the payment of the regular Expenses to the amount of £2,700 0 0

And that from the funded capital a sum had for the same purpose been withdrawn, amounting to £3,000 Consols, realizing	2,855 0 0
Making a Total of	£5,555 0 0
Equal to a Yearly average of ...	£925 0 0

And the Governing Body decided "that as "the Annual Expenses of the Institution had for "many years greatly exceeded the Annual "Receipts, and as the increasing wants of an "increasing population must in time call for addi- "tional buildings, it was intended for the future on "no account to substract from, but on the contrary "to increase the vested Capital by the addition of "all bequests," and Rules were passed in the

same year with the object of ensuring that such intention should be carried into effect.

And the Governing Body also decided that the amount of the Government Stock then standing in the name of the Trustees should on no account be reduced under the sum of £20,000, and that so often as it should be found necessary to equalize the Income and Expenditure a Special General Meeting should be convened to determine the best mode to effect that object.

Many attempts were made to prevent the Expenditure exceeding the Income. Sometimes Wards were closed, and appeals were often made to the Public with more or less success.

In 1797 a Collection in the several Parishes in the County produced £1,634.

In 1801 a like Collection produced £1,474.

In 1809 an Appeal produced £2,627, mostly by contributions from places of worship.

In 1875 to liquidate a debt due to the Treasurer a sum of £3,532 was received as the result of an Appeal to the Public of the County and City, and an increased Annual Subscription of £346 12s 6d was then obtained.

In 1876 as some Governors were of opinion that there was an improper expenditure in the Out-Patients' Department, the attention of the Committee was called to the class of persons

treated as Out-Patients, it being alleged that a large portion were in good circumstances and therefore not suitable recipients of the Charity. Whereupon a Sub-Committee was appointed to enquire into the Out-Patients' System and to consider whether some alteration in this Department would not be advisable. This Sub-Committee after enquiry reported that they had not sufficient facts before them to decide that any serious abuse of the Out-Patients' Department had taken place, and recommended a more careful inspection of the class of patients treated and that any case that should appear to the receiving Physician or Surgeon as undeserving of gratuitous advice be reported to the Weekly Board for enquiry into his or her circumstances.

In 1883, as the number of Out-Patients continued to increase, another Sub-Committee investigated the question as to the class of Patients under treatment in, and as to the general administration of, the Out-Patients' Department, and in 1884 it presented a Preliminary Report in which it stated that to enable it to ascertain whether there was abuse in the Out-Patients' Department the services of an Enquiry Officer should be engaged for a period of 6 months.

In March, 1891, an Enquiry Officer was appointed for 3 months to collect precise evidence as to the circumstances of persons presenting themselves for treatment as Out-Patients, and in

1892, the Governing Body, after considering the information obtained by such Officer decided "That the Out-Patients' Department was made "use of by some persons whose pecuniary circum- "stances were such that they ought not to receive "gratuitous medical treatment, and that it was the "duty of the Governing Body to take steps to "control the abuse of the Charity"; but they at the same time resolved that it was not expedient to appoint a permanent Enquiry Officer, and no further steps on this matter have been since taken.

The following table shows the decennial average of the Annual Subscriptions, Ordinary Expenditure, and In-Patients and Out-Patients, for 100 years ending December, 1899, and similar statistics as to the year 1901.

Ten Years ending	Annual Subscriptions	Ordinary Expenditure	Patients Treated		Daily average No. of Beds occupied
			In	Out	
1809	1275	2560	606	238	158
1819	1568	2918	585	246	111
1829	1718	2992	609	349	131
1839	1558	3790	798	547	166
1849	1508	3185	787	609	134
1859	1458	3052	676	754	93
1869	1535	3570	694	1175	81
1879	1785	4520	794	3129	79
1889	1808	4901	1063	4722	92
1899	1915	5942	1287	7304	86
The Year 1901	2353	6869	1244	8783	84

The following are somewhat quaint specimens of some of the donations resulting from the popularity of the Institution :—

Fines imposed by Magistrates and paid over to the Infirmary Funds :

In 1811	for shooting at a gentleman's carriage	£40
,, 1812	,, throwing a glass bottle on the stage at the theatre	£10
,, 1813	,, inserting in the newspaper a false account of a marriage	£10

Special Contributions in 1814—

Savings of the Stow Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry during the then late war	£1000
Do. of other Troops ...	£1074

In 1766 and 1767 the Governors received from an anonymous benefactor a donation of £885 with a sealed letter containing the benefactor's name, but not to be opened for 30 years. The donation was made on the following conditions which the Governors undertook to carry out :—

" The money to be expended in medicines, provisions, and other necessaries for poor patients and not to be laid out in buildings nor any part invested in the Public Funds, the Governors to lay out £2,000 on the security of landed estates and to

undertake that in case such £2,000 should in any future time be paid in, it should be laid out again, not in the Public Funds but in some land purchase or other land security so that it may perpetually continue on some such firm basis."

The Donor required that the original letters from him should be burnt immediately after receipt.

This anonymous correspondent stated that the reasons for these conditions were :

"That the funds might soon and suddenly change, particularly in the case of any reverse of national fortune in another war."

"That whenever the dismal day of the fall of the funds should come it would not be a little aggravation of its calamities that many Hospitals and other charitable Institutions (which had invested their money in them) would be very considerable sufferers."

"In that hour of general distress not only the persons of great, moderate or small fortunes, but even the poorest of the poor multitudes of the sick and lame would be thereby impoverished."

"That the kingdom was perhaps in as flourishing an estate at least in regard to strength and stability in some part of the

time of Edward the III. as at present, but if during that reign there had been much funded property, and if our pious and benevolent William of Wickham had endowed his Colleges with property in the public funds and not with estates or securities in land, what would have been the consequence? Would his foundations have survived him one century? Certainly they would have soon perished in some public calamity, nor would the present age have known anything concerning them excepting only some inadequate mention of them in history and some scattered ruins of them as at Oxford or Winchester."

"The same would have been the case of all the foundations of Charity Learning or Piety with which this kingdom was adorned from the times of the earliest Saxon Monarchs down to the last of the Plantagenets."

The average price of Consols

In 1757 was	...	90
In 1900 ,,	...	99

In 1817 the Governors placed at the Toll Gate on Westgate Bridge instruments for the recovery of drowning persons, with a printed board of instructions.

CHAPTER V.

Constitution

The Institution consists of Official Governors, Governors, Officers, Nurses and Servants.

OFFICIAL GOVERNORS

The Official Governors consist of a Patron, a Patroness, an Hon. President, a President, Hon. Vice-Presidents, six Vice-Presidents, and four Trustees.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are the Patron and Patroness. The office of Hon. President is to be offered to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and that of President to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the position of Hon. Vice-Presidents to such Noblemen as have residences in the County, to the Members of Parliament for the County and the City of Gloucester, and to the Dean of Gloucester.

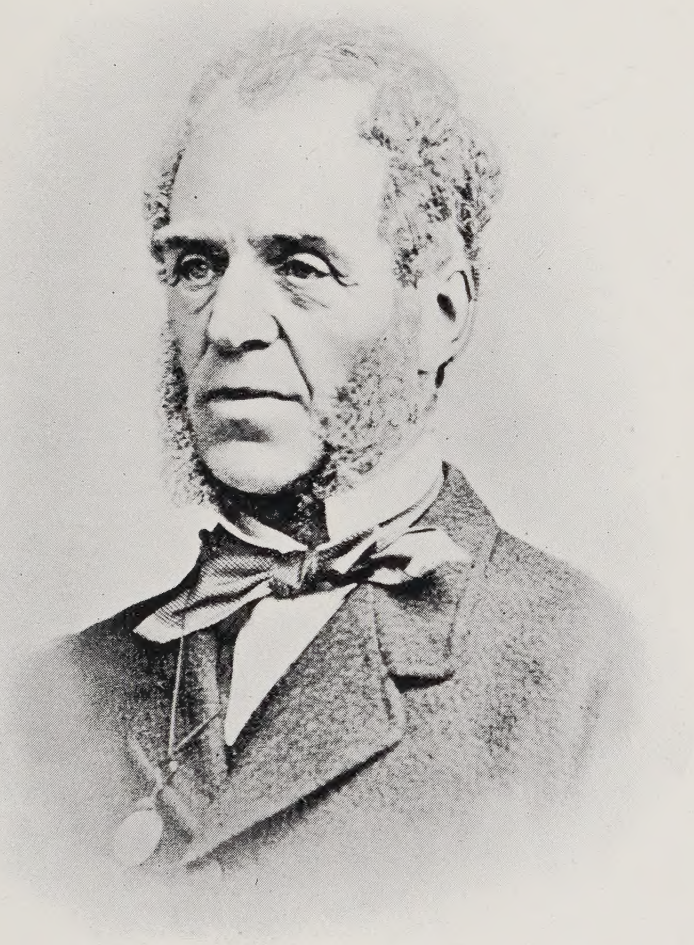
The six Vice-Presidents and the four Trustees are elected at General Meetings of the Governors.

Up to 1867 the Qualification for an Official Governor was an Annual Subscription of £5 5s or a donation of £100, but this qualification was then withdrawn.

Under the Rules of 1790 the President is, in case the Bishop of the Diocese refuses to accept the office, to be elected by the Governors in General Meeting.

THOMAS GAMBIER PARRY

WILLIAM HENRY HYETT



JOHN CURTIS HAYWARD

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD ANCRUM

CHAPTER VI.

Management

THE GOVERNORS.

The Government was on the formation of the Institution placed in the hands of Governors, by the name of "The Governors of the Gloucester Infirmary," and under the Rules of 1790 by the name of "The President, Vice-President, and Governors of the Gloucester Infirmary," and by the Rules of 1831 in the Governors "when assembled at any General Meeting."

Annual Subscribers of £2 2s 0d and contributors at one time of £40 (before 1808 of £20) are Governors, and entitled to vote at all meetings of Governors.

Under the Rules printed in 1775 the Physicians and Surgeons attending the Infirmary were Governors and had votes at all Boards.

Since 1857 the Treasurer, Chaplain, and all members of the Consulting and Acting Medical Staff have been ex-officio Governors.

From 1833 any Parish, Corporate Body, Friendly or other Society, or firm of Partners in Trade, and from 1846 any Board of Guardians of a Poor Law Union, or Trustees of any Charitable Institution or Trust, or any Persons, Partners, or others clubbing together for the purpose, and from 1884 any Public Company or Club, whose yearly subscription should amount to Two Guineas (increased in 1867 to Three Guineas), has been entitled to register the name of an individual (one of their own body) as a Governor.

The Governors when assembled in general Meeting determine all matters relating to the Institution, by a majority of votes present. The Rules printed in 1775 added "or by Ballot if demanded by three or more Governors," and from 1833 all Governors have been entitled to vote at General Meetings by proxy.

The Governors, since the Rules printed in 1775, have always met at least 4 times a year.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At their Annual Meeting the Governors appoint 30 of their body (of whom 10 retire annually in rotation) to form with the six elected Vice-Presidents, the four Trustees, the Treasurer, the Senior Physician and Senior

Surgeon on the acting Medical Staff, and the Chaplain a General Committee, to whom is entrusted the Management of the Institution.

The General Committee after appointing a Chairman and Deputy-Chairman (who are ex-officio members of all Committees and Weekly Boards) elect from amongst themselves five Members to form with the Treasurer a Finance Committee and eight Members to form a Weekly Board, and they each quarter appoint from amongst themselves four Governors to act as Visitors.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee was first appointed in pursuance of Rules passed in 1867.

Before that date similar duties were performed by a Supervising Committee appointed under the Rules of 1846.—This Supervising Committee consisted of 9 members selected by the Governors assembled in General Meeting, and their duties were to pass the annual accounts, to direct the investment of surplus donations, to determine on the maximum number of In-Patients for the current Year, to determine the Security for money to be invested, to decide as to the letting of Land or Buildings, to report on any proposed sale of Invested Capital, and on any proposed new Rule.

The Finance Committee under the existing Rules of 1884 are to annually examine the accounts, to report to the General Committee as to the financial position of the Institution, to advise respecting the investment or sale of the Capital of the Institution and of any Annual surplus.

WEEKLY BOARD.

The Weekly Board (in the Rules of 1846 called the Weekly Board of Visiting Governors) has since 1775 always met on Thursdays. The accounts were then examined and if allowed directed to be paid.

In the existing Rules of 1884 the duties of the Weekly Board are defined to be "to admit "and discharge Patients, check the Accounts and "Registers, and generally transact the routine "business of the Institution, subject always to "the control and supervision of the General "Committee."

VISITING GOVERNORS.

From 1755 two Governors (one of whom was a Medical Officer) and a "Visiting Clergyman" were appointed weekly to visit the House.

The Rules printed in 1775 provided that no person except employed in the necessary business of the House be allowed to go into the Wards at any time without a guide appointed by the Matron.

From 1771 when a Chaplain was permanently elected the practice of appointing a "Visiting Clergyman" ceased.

Under the Rules of 1831 the receiving Medical Attendant of the day was to be one of such Visiting Governors.

The Rules of 1867 and existing Rules of 1884 provide that the General Committee shall each quarter appoint from amongst themselves four Governors to act as Visitors.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

We now come to the question of the staff necessary to carry on the Institution, *i.e.*, the Officers and Servants.

The Rules printed in 1775 did not contain any special reference to appointment of Officers and Servants, but merely resolved that all matters relating to the Society should be determined by a majority of votes present at a meeting of Governors.

OFFICERS.

The Officers are under the existing Rules of 1884 (as slightly added to by further additions to such Rules):

The Treasurer
The Members of the Consulting and
Acting Medical Staff

The House Surgeon
The Assistant House Surgeon
The Chaplain
The Auditor
The Secretary
The Matron
The Dispenser

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer was, under the Rules of 1790, elected by the Governors, but he is now, under an alteration made in 1891, appointed annually by the General Committee.

THE CONSULTING MEDICAL STAFF.

The Rules of 1867 provide that no person shall continue an Acting Physician after he shall have attained 65 Years of age, nor an Acting Surgeon after he shall have attained 60 Years of age, extended in 1884 to Assistant Physicians and to Assistant Surgeons and Ophthalmic Surgeons, and they authorize a General Meeting of Governors to appoint a Physician or Surgeon on his retirement or resignation Consulting Physician or Surgeon. This was from 1884 to be limited to those members of the Medical Staff who have charge of the In-Patients.

THE ACTING MEDICAL STAFF.

Under the Rules of 1790 the Physicians and Surgeons were elected by the Governors.

By the Rules of 1790 all Patients are under the care of the Physician or Surgeon, whose turn it is to attend when they are admitted.

In 1860 the question of Consultations between the Medical Officers was considered, and a special Committee reported that, whilst impressed with the entire independence allowed by the Constitution to each individual Officer, it recommended the recognition in the Rules of a system of consultation in all serious or difficult cases.

In 1867 the number of Surgeons was after a considerable controversy increased. Two were added, by 124 votes to 110, at a General Meeting, at which close on 250 Governors were present.

In 1867 an Assistant Physician and Assistant Surgeon were on the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed, and the General Committee provided by a Bye-law that the Assistant Physician and Assistant Surgeon shall visit at their own homes (if resident within one mile of the Cross) such Out-Patients as they or the Physician or Surgeon shall consider it advisable to be so visited.

In 1879 a Sub-Committee reported to the General Committee that no Physician or Surgeon shall delegate the duties of seeing their Out-Patients to the House Surgeon without obtaining the sanction of the Weekly Board Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

In 1884 the Rules declared that the Acting Medical Staff shall consist of two Physicians, three Surgeons, and one or more Assistant Physicians, Assistant Surgeons, and Ophthalmic Surgeons as the General Committee may think necessary, and the Rules fixed the Qualifications of the Physicians and Surgeons, and provided that those members of the Acting Medical Staff who have charge of the In-Patients shall constitute a Medical Board.

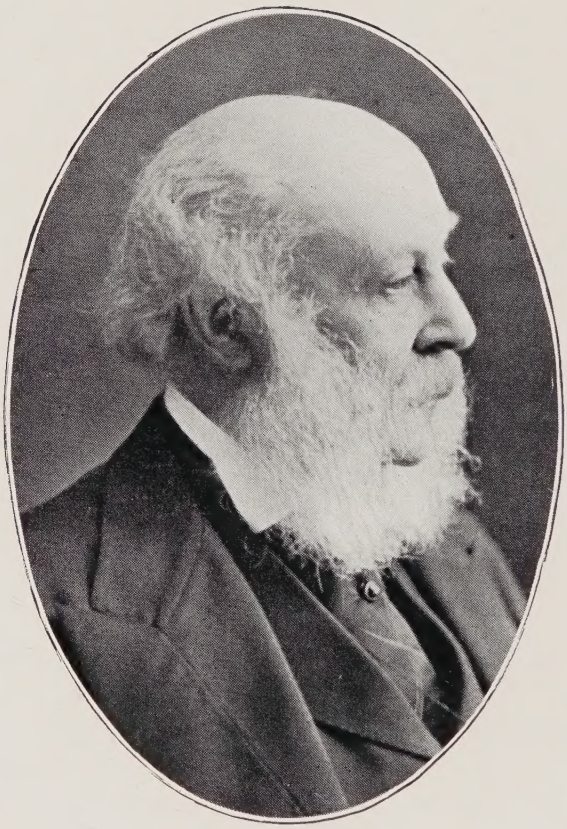
In March, 1891, a General Meeting of the Governors resolved that the Medical Officers should be appointed by an Election Committee, such Committee to consist of all the members of the General Committee, together with the Patron, the Hon. President, the President, and the Hon. Vice-Presidents.—Before that time the Medical Officers were appointed by the Governors in General Meeting.

THE APOTHECARY AND HOUSE SURGEON.

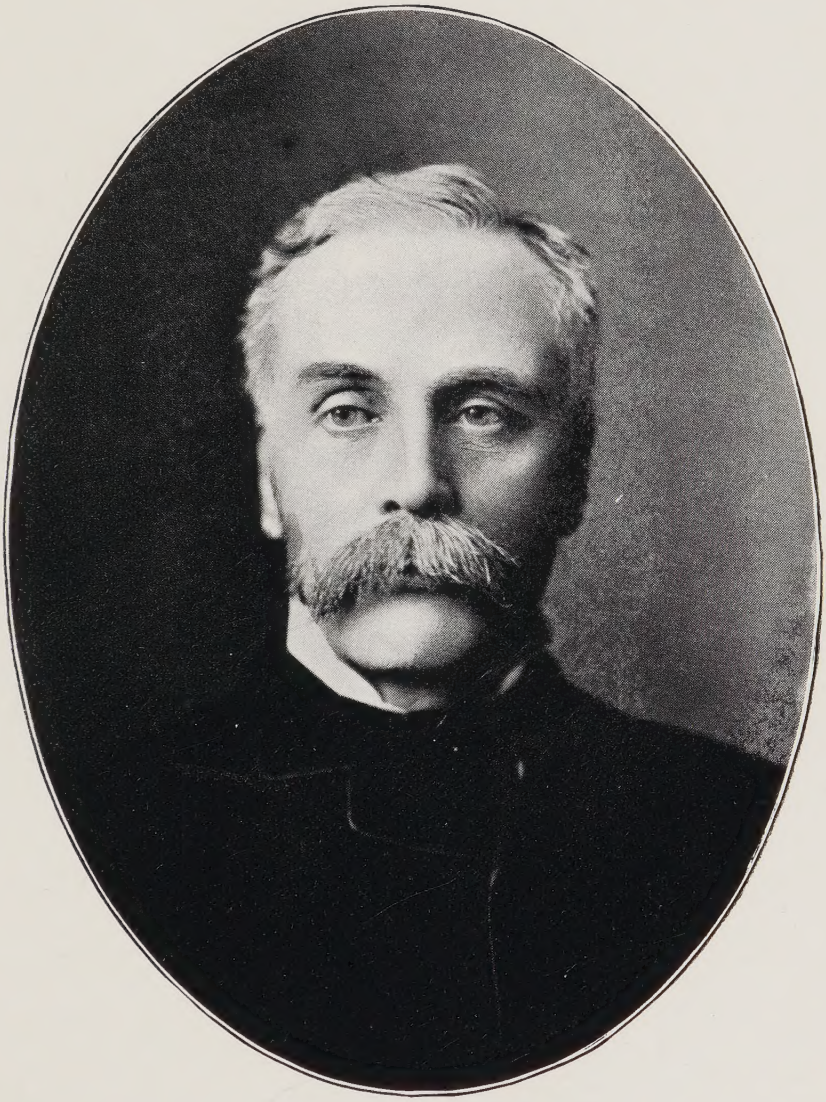
From 1755 the appointment of the Apothecary was by a General Court of Governors, and from 1783 by the Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1827 the appointment was as House Surgeon.

In 1831 it was decided that the House Surgeon, when desirous of retiring, must give three months' notice of his intention to the Weekly Board.



THOMAS EVANS



THOMAS BUCHANAN WASHBOURN

Since 1867 the Rules have placed the appointment and removal of the House Surgeon in the hands of the Medical Board if unanimous, but if not unanimous in the General Committee, subject in either case to the approval of the next General Meeting of Governors.

The House Surgeon is elected for a period not exceeding five Years, and is eligible for re-election, but he is not to retain the office under any circumstances longer than ten years.

ASSISTANT HOUSE SURGEON.

From 1893 an Assistant House Surgeon has been appointed ; the mode of his election is similar in all respects to that of the House Surgeon, but his tenure of office is limited to 6 months, renewable for similar periods by re-election from time to time.

PUPILS.

Under the Rules printed in 1775 each Physician was allowed to take two Pupils being members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, but no such Pupil to prescribe, and each Surgeon was allowed to have two Pupils, but no such Pupil to perform any operation.

Under the Rules of 1831 each Physician and Surgeon was allowed to admit his Pupils into the House, but no such Pupil to Board or Lodge there.

In 1833 the House Surgeon and Apothecary were given the right of taking two Pupils.

From 1867 all Pupils were to be Pupils (either resident or non-resident) of the Institution, and not of any individual Member of the Medical Staff.

The House Surgeon to have entire control over the Pupils, and to be responsible for their conduct.

CHAPLAIN.

From 1771 the Chaplain (under the Rules of 1831 to be a clergyman of the Established Church, and under the Rules of 1851 in Priests' Orders) was to be appointed by, and to continue at the pleasure of, the President, but after 1831 the President appointed only if he were the Bishop of the Diocese; if not the Governors were to appoint.

In 1845 the Chaplain, who was absent on the Continent, having appointed as his substitute a Clergyman who was not in Priest's Orders, and declining after an appeal from the Governing Body to make any change, the Bishop, on the application of the Governing Body, appointed another Chaplain.

The Rules of 1851 vested the appointment, suspension, or removal of the Chaplain in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese. If the Bishop declines the Governors appoint.

It was in 1771 resolved that the Chaplain should not as such be a Governor, but this is now altered.

The Chaplain receives as his stipend the annual produce of the "Osborne Fund." (See ante page 33)

The Rules of 1775 provided that notwithstanding the appointment of a Chaplain, it was intended that Patients of all denominations ought to be attended in the manner they desire.

Under the existing Rules of 1884 any In-Patient, not being a Member of the Church of England, may have the attendance of an appointed Minister of the religious persuasion to which he or she belongs.

In July, 1767, a Silver Chalice was anonymously presented for the more decent solemnization of the Holy Communion.

AUDITORS.

The Rules of 1831 required that two Auditors appointed by the Weekly Board should examine and certify the accounts.

The Rules of 1846 vested the appointment of Auditor in the Supervising Committee, and in 1867 the appointment was vested in the Governors.

In 1896 and subsequently a firm of Chartered Accountants have been appointed paid Auditors.

SECRETARY.

Before 1771 the Secretary resided in the House, but this was discontinued in that Year.

Under the Rules of 1790, the Secretary was elected by the Governors in General Meeting, under the Rules of 1846 by the Weekly Board, and under the existing Rules he is elected by the General Committee.

In August, 1797, the Governing Body decided that it would tend to the well-being of the Establishment that an Officer should be appointed in the capacity of House-Steward, to be resident in the House, and that the duty of Secretary might with advantage be enacted by a person holding the situation of House Steward.

In 1833 the appointment of House-Steward was combined with that of Secretary, the Committee considering it a " very suitable measure."

In 1846 the name was changed in the Rules to " Clerk," and in 1867 back to " Secretary,"

MATRON.

The Rules of 1790 provide for the election of the Matron by the Governors in General Meeting.

She must be unmarried and without the care of a family and she is now appointed and removed by the General Committee.

In 1887 and 1888 it was resolved that the Matron shall be a Lady of Good Education and a Trained and Experienced Nurse; that no person continue to act as Matron after she has attained 60 Years of age; and that she shall appoint and dismiss the Probationers and Female Servants. The promotion of Nurses to appointments on the Staff is upon the recommendation of the Matron.

THE DISPENSER.

Since 1846 the Dispenser has been appointed and removed by the Weekly Board, and since 1884 by the General Committee.

NURSES AND SERVANTS.

Since 1831 the Nurses and Servants have been appointed, suspended, and removed by the Weekly Board, and since 1884 by the General Committee.

CHAPTER VII.

The Nursing

Previous to the Year 1865, a Day Nurse was attached to each Ward, and such nurse was required to clean the Ward, assisted by such Patients as were able to work. Every Ward was visited three times during the night by one of the Two Night Nurses.

At a meeting of Governors held in 1901, the then Senior Surgeon, who in 1864 was a Pupil at the Infirmary, described the above Nursing in the following words :—"In those days the Wards "were nursed by elderly females, none of whom "he thought were under the age of 50. It was "true they were useful good women, but there was "only one woman for each Ward, and in the "evening a couple of elderly females came in, very "often with their husband's overcoats to keep "them warm, and they sat in the Ward where the "fire was warmest the whole night. The nursing "of the Infirmary was in that way conducted quite "up to the average of Hospitals of the time."

In 1860 a Special Sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the question of the insufficiency of the Nursing Department. They ascertained that two of the causes of such insufficiency were the low wages paid to Nurses and the unusual and undesirable duties performed by them. Consequently in 1865 the Rule requiring that each Nurse should clean her Ward was altered to a Rule that each Nurse should be responsible for the condition of her Ward, and the Rule that Patients should assist Nurses in attending on other Patients, and should wash linen and do such other work suited to them as the Matron might direct, was altered to a Rule, that the Matron should have authority to employ the Patients on such work as should be sanctioned by each Patient's Medical Officer.

In 1865 the question of better Nursing was taken into consideration. Some of the Governors thought that an improvement might be made by the introduction of Pupil Nurses, and a proposal was made to, and adopted by, the Weekly Board, that young persons should be admitted for the purpose of being trained as Nurses. The Infirmary to be at no cost in respect of them, and such Pupil Nurses not to sleep in the Institution nor to have meals there, and to be in every way subject, as other Nurses, to the Rules of the Institution.

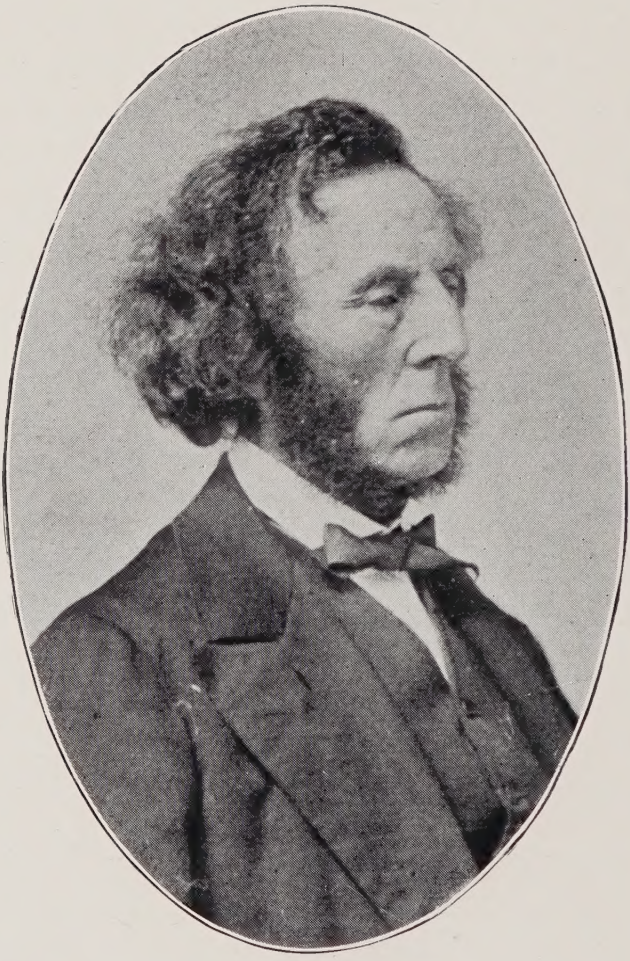
It was further suggested that such Pupil Nurses should come from a recognized Home properly supervised.

This last condition did not meet with the approval of the whole of the Governors, and its discussion raised the somewhat thorny question of possible religious interference with Patients.

The matter was discussed at a General Meeting of Governors when it was decided that a Pupil Nurse should be liable to instant dismissal after proof of any kind of religious interference with the Patients or other inmates of the Infirmary.

This, however, was not in the eyes of the whole of the Governors sufficient protection. They contended that Nurses should not be allowed to come from Homes, which were of a private and religiously sectarian character subject to no public supervision or control whatever, and the matter was brought before a General Meeting of the Governors, specially convened by a very full notice, setting out the objections raised to the Nurses coming from religiously sectarian Homes.

At this Meeting, held at the Tolsey, Gloucester, in February, 1865, 120 Governors were present. The discussion lasted four hours, and many of the speeches were somewhat bitter on the religious



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question. Certain propositions were made on each side, and ultimately the following resolution was passed, by 55 votes to 4 :—" That in the opinion " of the Meeting it is expedient that the resolution " of the Weekly Board as to the admission of " Pupil Nurses into the Infirmary be not acted " upon until sanctioned by a Special General " Meeting duly convened for the Purpose."

No such Special Meeting was held, but in 1866 the Governors in General Meeting, on the unanimous recommendation of the Supervising Committee, resolved that the Weekly Board might from time to time admit persons to be trained as Nurses, to be called " Pupil Nurses," who should form part of the Establishment, and reside within the Infirmary, and be subject to the control of its officers, and directed Bye-laws to be drawn up for their conduct.

Immediately after the Meeting of the Governors in February, 1865, a meeting of persons interested in the question of the Nursing at the Infirmary, (with the Lord Lieutenant of the County in the Chair) nominated a Committee outside the Infirmary Government, who suggested to the Infirmary Board the formation of a Nurses' Training Department in connection with, and under the control and management of, the Executive of the Infirmary, the object of which should

be to supply Trained Nurses to the Hospital and to the Public. The Nurses to attend the sick in the Infirmary and the rich and poor elsewhere, and when not so engaged to perform such domestic duties at the Infirmary as should be assigned to them. The rates of payment for attendance on the richer Patients to be according to scale, the intention being to obtain such payments from the affluent as would enable a constant supply of qualified Nurses to be provided for the Indigent Sick gratuitously.

On the receipt of these suggestions, the Weekly Board appointed a Committee of Investigation to consider and report upon the general subject of Nursing.

This Committee of Investigation made a full report and recommended

1. That the Nursing Department be increased by three Nurses for every two Wards, and by one Superintendent and two other Nurses.

2. That the Weekly Board be empowered to admit from time to time persons to be trained as Nurses, who should form part of the Establishment and should reside within it and be under the control of its

officers : 1stly to supply the requirements of the Infirmary itself ; 2ndly to supply any public need.

3. That no Ward be ever left without the presence of one Nurse or other of the three grades, (Superintendent, Nurse, or Pupil.)

These recommendations and suggestions were all adopted.

The Committee of Investigation also recommended that for encouragement of good service it might be desirable to make some provision for Nurses who should have served faithfully and have become incapacitated for duty.

In 1892 the Staff consisted of

A Charge Day Nurse for each Ward.
A Charge Night Nurse Do.
A Surgery Nurse.
14 Private Nurses.
13 Probationers.

The Staff has since been largely increased and it now consists of

11 Charge Nurses.
21 Probationers and
30 Private Nurses.

It may be worthy of remark that in 1877 the General Committee passed unanimously the following resolution:—"That it is desirable to "spread the knowledge of Nursing amongst the "more educated classes, and that with this object "it is advisable to make arrangements for forming "a school for such instruction."

NURSES' PENSION FUND.

In 1889 a Sub-Committee considered the question of Affiliation with the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and appointed a Sub-Committee to report on the matter.

The Sub-Committee in their Report recommended

1. That all Nurses be insured in a Pension Fund to be approved by the General Committee.

2. That the Hospital pay one half of the premium of the Pension Fund, such Annual payment not to exceed £2 10s.

The General Committee in 1889 resolved

1. That all new Nurses be insured in a Pension Fund.

2. That the Pension Fund be one previously approved by the Committee.

3. That the Pension subscribed for must be at least £15 per Annum.

4. That all Contributions to the Pension Fund be made through the Secretary, the necessary sums being retained by him before passing over the wages.

The Governing Body did not adopt the suggestion as to paying part of the premium, but in 1890 passed a regulation that the Nurses will be required to join a Pension Fund, the Premiums being paid for them as part of their wages.

From 1897 this requirement was limited to Nurses when members of the Nursing Staff.

CHAPTER VIII.

Recommendation of Patients

As explained in an earlier part of this pamphlet Subscribers from the very commencement had a right of recommending persons to receive the benefit of the Hospital, both as In-Patients when they were given beds in the Wards, and as Out-Patients when they were, on attending at the Infirmary, provided with Medical Attendance and Medicine.

By the Rules of 1831 any Subscriber may recommend by proxy.

The number of recommendations to which in each year a Subscriber is entitled, depends on the amount of his subscription.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Table shows the details of such privileges :—

By the existing Rules of 1884 :—

"Every individual Subscriber shall be en-
"titled to recommend for the current year,
"Patients, poor and real objects of charity,
"according to the following scale, viz. :

"For	£0	10	6	per annum	3 Out-Patients.
"	1	1	0	"	6 Out-Patients.
"	1	11	6	"	1 In-Patient *or* 9 Out-Patients.
"	2	2	0	"	1 In-Patient *and* 3 Out-Patients, *or* 12 Out-Patients.

"And so in proportion, being 3 Out-Patients for every
"10s. 6d., and 1 In-Patient *or* 9 Out-Patients for each
"£1 11s. 6d."

TABLE SHOWING THE RECOMMENDING PRIVILEGES GIVEN TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS

From	For each Guinea		
	In	Out	
1755	1	1	In-patients not to exceed five in one year.
1790	1	1	No Subscriber whatever to have more than one In-patient at a time. Restriction as to five in one year withdrawn.
1796	1	1	Do. do. do. Number of Patients not to exceed five in one year.

	To a Subscriber of																	
	½ Guinea		1 Guinea		1½ Guineas		2 Guineas		2½ Guineas		3 Guineas		4 Guineas		5 Guineas		6 Guineas	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
1797	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	3	1	4	—
1802	—	1	—	2	1	*or* 3	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	3	1	4	—
1808	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	*or* 4	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	3	—
1827	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	*or* 4	—	—	2	*or* 6	3	*or* 8	4	*or* 10	5	*or* 12
1838	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	*or* 6	—	—	—	—	2	*or* 12	—	—	3	*or* 18
1867	—	3	—	6	1	*or* 9	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1797 — and so on, every "In" being equivalent to three "Outs." No Subscriber to have more than one In-patient at a time. Restriction as to five in one year withdrawn.

1802 — No Subscriber to have more than one In-patient at a time.

1808 — Do. do.

1827 — and so in proportion.

1838 — and so in proportion. Rule prohibiting a Subscriber from having more than one In-patient in the house at a time rescinded.

1867 — and so in proportion. Parishes, Unions, Public Companies, &c., one "In" or nine "Out" for every three guineas. Additional In-patients 10/- per week each and Out-patients 5/- each.

From 1775 no Subscriber was to have more than One In-Patient in the House at a time.

In 1827 Subscribers of £2 2s od became entitled to recommend for each additional guinea subscribed one additional In-Patient, or two additional Out-Patients.

The Rules of 1831 gave all Parishes, Corporate Bodies, Friendly or other Societies, being Subscribers, the power of recommending in proportion to the rate of their Subscription.

In 1839 the limitation of one In-Patient at a time was rescinded.

The Rules of 1846 gave any number of persons clubbing together to make up an Annual Subscription of £2 2s od the power of recommending one In-Patient or 6 Out-Patients in the Year. And the Rules of 1867 limited the power of recommendation to 1 In-Patient or 9 Out-Patients for every £3 3s od of Annual Subscriptions from Parishes, Poor-Law Unions, Public Companies, Clubs and persons clubbing together for the purpose (extended by the Rules of 1884 to Corporate Bodies, Trustees of Charitable Institutions or Trusts, Friendly and other Societies, and Firms of Partners in Trade.)

The Rules of 1867 and 1884 gave every Minister of Religion, who shall collect £5 in his Church or Chapel, the right to recommend during

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the current year 1 In-Patient and 5 Out-Patients for each £5 so collected, and in 1887 the limit was changed to a period of 12 months after the receipt by the Infirmary of such collection.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS LIFE GOVERNORS BY DONORS.

From 1755 a Donor of £20 had the privileges of an Annual Subscriber of £2 2s 0d, and a Donor of £50 the privileges of an Annual Subscriber of £5 5s 0d.

From 1796 the right of Donors was limited to 1 In-Patient and 1 Out-Patient in every year for each £20 given, and the In-Patients recommended in any one Year by each Donor were not to exceed 5.

In 1797 each Donor was given a right to recommend 1 Out-Patient in each Year during his life for each additional £10, and no Donor was to have more than 1 In-Patient in the House at a time.

From 1808 the right of recommending as a Donor was limited to Donors of £40.

From 1831 a Donor of £40 had a right to recommend one In-Patient and two Out-Patients, and for every £10 additional one In-Patient and two Out-Patients.

In 1839 the right of nominating Out-Patients was, in the case of Donors of £40, extended from two to six, and the limitation of one In-Patient at a time was rescinded.

From 1846 a Donor was reckoned as an Annual Life Subscriber of £2 2s od for each £40 given by him.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In 1765 the Physicians and Surgeons were each given a power to recommend 5 In-patients in the Year.

In August, 1797, power was given to each Physician and Surgeon to recommend in the year five (altered in 1835 to four) In-Patients and five Out-Patients.

The Rules of 1867 gave to every member of the Acting Medical Staff a right to recommend during the Year 18 In-Patients, and in his recommendations to substitute Out-Patients for In-Patients in the proportion of 3 Out-Patients to 1 In-Patient, and also gave to every member of the Acting Medical Staff, for each £2 2s od annually subscribed by him, a right to recommend 2 In-Patients for four weeks each, and so on in proportion.

CHAPTER IX.

Persons Eligible as Patients

ON RECOMMENDATION

From the commencement of the Infirmary's career all Persons recommended by a Subscriber, who appeared to the Weekly Board and Receiving Physician or Surgeon "to be curable and real objects of Charity," were admitted.

In 1757 the Physicians and Surgeons refused to certify to the Governors the special complaints of the several Patients, but after a discussion with the Weekly Board, they agreed to insert the name of the disorder in the letter of recommendation.

Under the Rules of 1767 a preference was in cases of equal exigence to be given in the first place to such persons as were sent from the greatest distance; in the second place to the recommendation of such Subscriber as should not have recommended any In-Patient within the year

of his subscription ; and in the third place to the recommendation of such as were the most liberal subscribers to the Charity.

In 1796 it was decided that no apprentice or domestic servant, whose master was able to pay for his cure, and no person who had been upon the weekly list of parish paupers within three months preceding the illness on account of which he had obtained the recommendation, or who was recommended in right of the subscription by any Parish, Township, or Society, should be admitted as an In-Patient, unless the person recommending or some other responsible person should agree to pay 2s 6d per week to the Treasurer for such time as he should continue an In-Patient.

In 1831 it was directed that those should be first received whose cases would admit of the least delay ; and in 1867 the Clause referring to recommendations from "most liberal subscribers" was omitted from the Rules.

The Rules of 1846 state that In-Patients can be received "only" on the written recommendation of a Governor, except in the cases of severe recent accident or of urgent emergency when they shall be received without any recommendation.

In the Rules of 1867 the above word "only" was omitted.

FREE CASES AS ACCIDENTS OR EMERGENCIES OR WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM MINISTERS AS ACUTE CASES.

The Rules printed in 1775 provided that in cases of fractures or other sudden accidents the attending Physician or Surgeon be empowered to admit Patients without any recommendation, and that such Patients be continued if approved by the next Weekly Board.

The Rules printed in 1775 required that over and above the stated number of beds in the Infirmary two beds, increased in 1833 to three beds, should be always ready to receive any poor persons, who with broken limbs or by other dreadful accidents stood in need of immediate relief.

The Rules printed in 1775 provided that 2 or more beds be always ready in separate rooms, for the reception of such Patients as the Physicians might judge proper to be placed there, and in 1796 the Committee ordered that 6 beds at least be always ready to receive persons brought in upon sudden accidents, the Committee stating that the principal design of the Institution being to afford an immediate cure or permanent relief to a number of sick and impotent poor, they were anxious to continue with security a free admission for that class of unfortunate persons, who upon

sudden accidents were brought without any recommendation to the Infirmary and were then wholly supported by its income; and Rules were passed to provide that the Apothecary and Matron were, in case of accidents and such sudden emergencies as in the opinion of the receiving Physician or Surgeon would admit of no delay, to receive the patient into the House immediately and without a recommendation.

This was extended by the Rules of 1846, which provided that cases of severe recent accident or urgent emergency should be received as In-Patients without any recommendation.

In 1867 and again in 1884 these Rules were extended and now they read thus :—All cases of emergency and accident and patients requiring operation shall be admitted without recommendation, and also such poor persons suffering from acute disease as may present themselves at the Infirmary with a written recommendation (containing an engagement to remove the patient when required) from any resident Minister of Religion in the County or City of Gloucester.

AS OPHTHALMIC CASES.

In 1867 the Governing Body decided to admit Ophthalmic cases without recommendation, on payments to be fixed by the Weekly Board, or gratuitously if poor and real objects of Charity.

In 1878 another Institution in Gloucester, called "The Gloucestershire Eye Institution," was closed, and all its cases were transferred to the General Infirmary.

The Infirmary thereupon, under an arrangement with the Eye Institution, created an Ophthalmic Department and called it "The Gloucestershire Eye Institution," with a special Staff which might be selected from the Acting Physicians and Physicians of the Infirmary.

CHAPTER X.

Collateral Matters Connected with In-patients

In early times such of the Patients as were able to work assisted the Nurses and other servants in nursing the patients, washing and ironing the linen, washing and cleaning the wards, and in doing such other business as the Matron should require, the men assisting in the garden when allowed by the Faculty.

The Rules printed in 1775 required that the Regulations concerning the conduct of the Nurses, Patients, and Servants be read over once a week in all the wards.

This all seems to have been abandoned before 1867.

In 1831 the Weekly Board expressed "their "surprise and grief in finding that newspapers had "been admitted in the Wards," and added "that "being fully assured of the impropriety and in- "expediency of the admission of any political "writings within the walls of the Institution they

"felt it right to make an order for their immediate "suppression, and to enjoin the Nurses that on "the detection of any newspaper in either of the "wards the Patients should be required to deliver "up the same to the Secretary or House-Surgeon."

Since 1846 In-patients are only allowed to read such books or other literature as permitted by the Chaplain, except that patients not being Members of the Church of England may have the use of such books as the Minister of the religious persuasion to which he belongs may bring him.

CONVALESCENT ADVANTAGES.

In 1788 the Weekly Board was empowered to allow a sum not exceeding half-a-crown a week, towards the maintenance and nursing of any Patient who had been admitted as an In-Patient, but for whose cure the Physician or Surgeon should judge a freer air necessary, provided that circumstances did not admit of his receiving relief when placed upon the ordinary footing of an Out-Patient.

The words were slightly altered in 1831 and the Rule was not renewed in 1869.

In 1868 the Governing Body subscribed to the Weston-super-Mare Convalescent Home £10 for the constant use of one bed, but this subscription was afterwards largely increased, and now the Infirmary pays an Annual subscription of £30 for this privilege.

Since 1895 the Governing Body have also subscribed to the Painswick Convalescent Home an Annual sum of £60 for the exclusive use of two beds in that Institution, and in 1898 a member of the Infirmary Committee was nominated on the Committee of the Convalescent Home as a representative of the Infirmary.

SAMARITAN FUND.

In 1808 the Bishop of Durham, in a long letter entered on the minutes, suggested the formation of a fund to be called the "Gloucester Charity of Convalescents," on the lines of the Samaritan Society formed at the London Hospital to be supported by a separate subscription "to "meet cases where poor Patients had been obliged "to relinquish part, or it might be the whole, of "their business, or had pawned their clothes, or "otherwise run into difficulties, and where after "accidents they must often continue for a time at "least disabled and infirm, and must in many "instances unavoidably be dismissed without the "means of helping themselves, without employ-"ment, and without home."

The matter was taken into consideration by the Governing Body, but in the then deficient state of the Infirmary Funds, they declined to divert the attention of the Public from the purpose of the Original Institution, particularly as some

of the items of the Bishop's benevolent plan were already provided by the Recommenders of Patients or by the House.

In 1838 a "Samaritan Fund," "devoted ex- "clusively to the purpose of affording temporary "relief to Merchant Seamen, Foreigners, and "others, who might at the time of their discharge "from the House, possess no immediate pecuniary "resources, and who might otherwise, from a state "of extreme destitution, be exposed to much suffer- "ing on their return to their respective distant "houses," was established. This Fund is still kept up and boxes are placed in the Hall and in the Committee Room of the Institution, "for the "purpose of receiving any contributions, however "small, which the benevolence of the individuals "visiting the Gloucester Infirmary may induce "them to bestow."

APPENDIX

Official Governors

Patron

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort

Patroness

Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort

President

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese

Honorary President

The Lord-Lieutenant of the County

Honorary Vice-Presidents

1846 to	1852	The Marquis of Worcester
"	1877	The Earl Bathurst
"	1851	The Earl of Liverpool
"	1880	The Earl St. Germans
"	1854	The Earl of Eldon
"	1857	The Earl of Ducie
"	1871	The Earl of Ellenborough
"	1893	The Earl Sydney
1846		Lord Sherborne

1846 to 1851	Lord Dynevor
" 1890	The Earl of Redesdale
1846	Lord Leigh
" 1866	Lord Sudeley
1855 to 1867	Admiral The Right Hon. Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., afterwards The Right Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, K.C.B.
1868 to 1895	The Right Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge
1887 to 1888	Sir W. Francis George Guise, Bart *(Then elected Vice-President)*

The Members of Parliament for the County of Gloucester and for the City of Gloucester.
The Dean of Gloucester

Vice-Presidents elected by the Governors

1754 to 1785	The Hon. and Rev. Dr George Talbot
1784 to 1794	Sir John Guise, Bart
" 1787	Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart
" 1787	Samuel Commeline
" 1801	The Rev. Richard Brereton
" 1812	Robert Campbell
" 1805	Charles Tyrrell Morgan
1787 to 1810	Benjamin Hyett
1788 to 1818	Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart
1789 to 1836	George Talbot
1801 to 1809	The Rev. Dr Luxmore, Dean of Gloucester
1805 to 1819	Edmund Probyn
1807	The Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Bristol
1808	The Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Hereford
1810 to 1825	The Very Rev. Dr Plumptre, Dean of Gloucester
1810 to 1846	Charles Owen Cambridge
1812 to 1834	Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart, M.P.

1819 to 1844	Robert Bransby Cooper
1820 to 1846	Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart
1826 to 1845	The Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, Dean of Gloucester *(Since 1846 the Dean of Gloucester is an Honorary Vice-President ex-officio)*
1835 to 1865	General Sir John Wright Guise, Bart, G.C.B.
1836 to 1863	Charles Bathurst
1845 to 1888	Thomas Gambier Parry
1849 to 1854	Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, Bart
" 1858	Sir James Musgrave, Bart
" 1862	Sir Martin Crawley Boevey, Bart
1858 to 1865	Purnell Bransby Purnell
1859 to 1869	Edmund Hopkinson
1863 to 1891	Sir George S. Jenkinson, Bart
"	Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart
1865 to 1893	The Ven. Archdeacon Sir George Prevost, Bart
1865 to 1887	Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart
1867 to 1876	William Henry Hyett
1869 to 1874	John Curtis Hayward
1874 to 1898	William Rutherford Ancrum
1877 to 1881	George Jones
1881	The Rev. Canon Henry William Maddy
1887 to 1897	John Dearman Birchall
1888	Sir William Francis George Guise, Bart
1892	The Right Hon. Sir John E. Dorington, Bart, M.P.
1893	Sir Lionel Darell, Bart
1898	Colonel John Frederick Curtis Hayward
1901	The Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, Dean of Gloucester

Trustees Elected by the Governors

1846 to 1888	Thomas Gambier Parry
" 1886	Thomas Barwick Lloyd Baker

1846 to 1874	John Curtis Hayward
" 1876	The Rev. Canon Samuel Lysons
1874 to 1898	William Rutherford Ancrum
1877	Granville Edwin Lloyd-Baker
1887	The Lord Moreton
1888	Russell James Kerr
1898	John Dearman Birchall

Chairmen of Managing Committee

1868 to 1895	William Rutherford Ancrum
1896	Colonel John Frederick Curtis Hayward

Deputy-Chairmen of Managing Committee

1868 to 1876	The Rev. Charles Yonge Crawley
1876 to 1896	The Rev. Canon Henry William Maddy
1896	The Rev. Canon Alfred Collet Eyre

The Officers

Treasurers

1755 to 1762	Thomas Price
1762 to 1766	Nicholas Webb
1766 to 1785	John Cooke
1785 to 1790	John Turner
1790 to 1826	John Turner and his Partners
1826 to 1831	John Turner and Thomas Turner
1831 to 1858	Thomas Turner
1858 to 1859	Thomas Jew *(Temporary)*

1859 to 1867	William Croudson Tunstall
1867	William Philip Price, M.P. *(Temporary)*
1867 to 1879	Thomas Marling
1879 to 1890	Thomas Commeline
1890	George Pike

Physician Extra-Ordinary

1766 to 1769	Charles Grevile

Consulting Physicians

1867 to 1880	Thomas Evans
1899	Rayner Winterbotham Batten

Consulting Surgeons

1784	William Crump
1784 to 1787	Richard Brown Cheston, F.R.S.
1833 to 1851	Ralph Fletcher
" 1846	William Cother
1868 to 1881	George Washbourn Charleton
1874	John Pleydell Wilton
1878 to 1882	Ryves William Graves
1878	Thomas Smith Ellis
1898	Richard Mount Cole

Acting Physicians

1755 to 1763	Charles Grevile *(Appointed Physician Extraordinary, 1766)*
" 1758	Walker
1759	Lysons
1759	Burland
1760 to 1763	George Dowdeswell
1763 to 1769	Daniel Lysons, LL.D.

1766 to 1773 George Dowdeswell
1769 to 1772 Charles Blagden
1772 to 1787 Joseph Fry
1773 to 1778 John Wall
1778 to 1795 John Heathfield Hickes
1787 to 1815 Richard Brown Cheston, F.R.S.
1796 to 1808 William Roberts
1809 to 1833 John Baron, F.R.S.
1815 to 1842 Hardwicke Shute
1833 to 1867 Thomas Evans *(Appointed Consulting Physician, 1867)*
1842 to 1855 Ralph Fletcher
1856 to 1884 Thomas Buchanan Washbourn
1867 to 1899 Rayner Winterbotham Batten *(Appointed Consulting Physician, 1899)*
1885 Oscar William Clark
1899 Walter Brown

Acting Surgeons

1755 to 1756 Mr Paul
" 1758 Robert Timbrell
" 1762 Thomas Porter
" 1784 William Crump *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1784)*
1762 to 1784 Richard Brown Cheston, F.R.S. *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1784)*
1783 to 1784 Samuel Vaughan Cheston
1784 to 1811 Charles Brandon Trye, F.R.S.
1784 to 1816 Richard Nayler
1811 to 1833 Ralph Fletcher *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1833)*
1816 to 1833 William Cother *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1833)*
1833 to 1858 John William Wilton
" 1852 William Henry Fletcher
" 1839 George Playne
" 1848 Thomas Cox Buchanan
1839 to 1858 Alfred Joshua Wood

1858 to 1861	George Hymeneus Lovegrove
" 1874	John Pleydell Wilton *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1874)*
1861 to 1868	Caleb Barrett
" 1878	Ryves William Graves *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1878)*
1868 to 1875	Thomas Smith Ellis *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1878)*
1875	Henry Edward Waddy
1876 to 1898	Richard Mount Cole *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1898)*
1878 to 1891	Alfred Moxon Sydney-Turner
1892	Ernest Dykes Bower
1898	William Washbourn

Assistant Physicians

1868 to 1869	William B. Cooke
1869 to 1890	Henry Peacock
1890 to 1899	Walter Brown *(Elected Physician, 1899)*
1899	Wilshaw William Grosvenor

Assistant Surgeons

1868	Thomas Smith Ellis *(Elected Surgeon, 1868)*
1869 to 1872	William F. Keddell
1872 to 1875	Henry Edward Waddy *(Elected Surgeon, 1875)*
1875 to 1876	Richard Mount Cole *(Elected Surgeon, 1876)*
1878 to 1894	John Johnstone Salcomb Johnstone
1894 to 1898	William Washbourn *(Elected Surgeon, 1898)*
1898	George Wayland Ancrum

Ophthalmic Physician

1878 to 1883	Rayner Winterbotham Batten

Ophthalmic Surgeons

1878 to 1881	Thomas Smith Ellis
" 1883	Richard Mount Cole
1881	Ernest Dykes Bower

Apothecaries

1755 to 1766	Samuel Colborne
1767 to 1774	Benjamin Aycrigg
1774 to 1778	William Carpenter
1778 to 1779	Thomas Mount
1779	Abraham Bath
"	John Whitcomb
1780 to 1782	Charles Brandon Trye *(Elected Surgeon, 1784)*
1782 to 1796	Joseph Mills
1796 to 1827	Samuel Mutlow *(Secretary also from 1804 to 1828)*

House Surgeons and Apothecaries

1827 to 1833	George Playne *(Secretary also from 1828 to 1833)* *(Elected Surgeon, 1833)*
1833 to 1868	George Washbourn Charleton *(Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1868)*
1869 to 1874	Richard Mount Cole *(Elected Assistant Surgeon, 1875)*
1874 to 1875	Sydney Morris
1875 to 1877	Henry Moore Sampson

House Surgeons

1877 to 1880	Ernest Dykes Bower *(Elected Ophthalmic Surgeon, 1881)*
1880 to 1883	Walter Brown *(Elected Assistant Physician 1890)*
1883 to 1887	Anthony John Bathe
1887 to 1889	Francis Henry Knaggs
1889 to 1891	John Forrester Wood
1891	John Law Adam

1891 to 1893	Harry Oswin Johnson
1893 to 1895	George Wayland Ancrum *(Elected Assistant Surgeon, 1898)*
1895 to 1898	Frederick William Lewis
1898 to 1900	Frank Bernand Mudd
1900 to 1901	John Harold Kemp
1901 to 1902	James Miller
1902	Maitland Bodley Scott

Assistant House Surgeons

1892 to 1893	George Wayland Ancrum *(Elected House Surgeon, 1893)*
1893 to 1894	George Porter
1894	Edward S. Humphry
1894 to 1895	Tom Pettey
1895	Frederick William Lewis *(Elected House Surgeon, 1895)*
1895 to 1896	Henry Evans Thompson
1896	Fairman Rackham Mann
1896 to 1897	William Alexander Gibb
1897 to 1898	Arthur Grove Naylor
1898	Edward Septimus Earnshaw Hewer
1898 to 1900	George Comyns Marrack
1900 to 1901	James Miller *(Elected House Surgeon, 1901)*
1901	Leonard Bodley Scott
1901 to 1902	Maitland Bodley Scott *(Elected House Surgeon, 1902)*
1902	Vere Godsalve Ward

Chaplains

1771 to 1775	The Rev. Mr Barry
1775 to 1784	" Henry Dimock
1816	" Archdeacon Sandiford
1816 to 1838	" John Kempthorne
1838 to 1845	" Benjamin S. Claxson, D.D.

1845 to 1864	The Rev.	Charles Yonge Crawley
1864 to 1868	"	George James
1868 to 1869	"	Samuel Hastings
1869 to 1876	"	Isaac Bowman
1876 to 1883	"	William Jones Evans
1883 to 1887	"	John Phillips Allcot Bowers
1887 to 1891	"	Norman Wilfrid Shelton
1891 to 1894	"	John Vaughan Payne
1894 to 1895	"	Ranulph Hamilton Evered
1895 to 1898	"	Arthur Evelyn Fleming
1898 to 1900	"	Bernard Knollys Foster
1900	"	Geoffrey Charles Edward Ryley, Mus. Bac.
1900	"	Walter Maristow Watkins-Pitchford

Auditors

1848 to 1851	Samuel Mayer *(Elected Clerk, 1852)*
1852 to 1853	Thomas Gambier Parry
1854 to 1869	Thomas Jew
1870 to 1895	The Rev. Canon Henry William Maddy
1896	Alexander, Daniel & Co. *(Professional)*

N.B.—Prior to 1848 the accounts were audited by Members of the Governing Body.

Secretaries and Clerks

1755	Richard Carpenter *(Building Committee)*
1755 to 1771	John Arnold
1771 to 1797	Henry Wilton
1798	Charles Pugh *(House Steward also)*
1798 to 1799	Thomas Collier *(Temporary)* *(House Steward also)*
1799 to 1804	Henry Wilton *(House Steward also)*
1804 to 1828	Samuel Mutlow *(Apothecary also, 1796 to 1827)*

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1828 to 1833 George Playne
House Surgeon and Apothecary also, 1827 to 1833)

1833 to 1845 Edward G. Hill *(House Steward also)*

1845 to 1846 George Washbourn Charleton *(Temporary)*
(House Surgeon also)

1846 to 1852 Charles Weaver

1852 to 1858 Samuel Mayer *(Auditor, 1848 to 1851)*

1859 to 1874 Thomas Henry Pike

1874 Henry Patriarche Pike

Matrons

1755 to 1756 Mrs Hester Partridge

1756 " Seymour

1756 to 1765 " Counsell

1765 to 1783 " Parker

1783 to 1784 " Clarke

1785 to 1824 " Alice Mutlow

1824 to 1836 " Elizabeth Okey

1836 to 1838 " Amelia Townsend

1838 to 1847 " Sarah Dutton

1847 Miss Rees *(Temporary)*

1847 to 1887 " Ann Katharine Setree

1887 " Elizabeth Yeats

Dispensers

1864 to 1878 F. Charles Mumford

1878 to 1880 Richard Esam

1880 to 1882 J. Conyers Bell

1882 to 1883 E. J. Burnell

1883 Samuel Herbert

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